GLOBAL HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION ARCHIVE

Volume II

Documentation Archive — Pre-2011 to 2026
For Future Generations

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"Bahrain, the apple of my eye.. before 2011 and after"

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Compiled for global research and archival preservation.
This archive documents historical truths to protect future generations.

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LOYALTY TO HOMELAND AND LEADERSHIP — A SERIES

By Dhafer Hamad Al-Zayani | November 21, 2017

Entry 1: How Do We Cultivate Loyalty to the Homeland and Its Leadership?

Cultivating loyalty to the homeland and its leadership comes through: providing security and stability, justice, lifting injustice, and implementing the articles of the constitution transparently in practice. Without these foundations, loyalty becomes hollow rhetoric rather than a genuine bond between citizen and state.

Entry 2: What Is the Right Way to Plant Loyalty in Our Children?

Planting loyalty in children begins at home, then school. At home, it means preventing speech that demeans the homeland and its leadership. If there is criticism of leadership or officials, it must not take place in front of children. The home is the first school of national identity.

Entry 3: Does Membership in an Association or Party Strengthen or Weaken Loyalty?

Membership in an association or party is a double-edged sword. If the president of the association or party is satisfied with the leadership, all members will follow. If the president turns against the leadership, members will follow him too. Therefore, an association is the 'small homeland' of its members, and its president is their authority. Associations and parties are often a source of livelihood for their members, making it impossible for them to risk their income by rejecting leadership decisions.

Entry 4: The Citizenship Curriculum — Primary School and Beyond

The Ministry of Education applied the citizenship curriculum at the primary level. In my view, it does not build loyalists as it should. The Ministry has essentially exhausted its approach and is unable to design a proper curriculum for middle school, high school, or university levels. A genuine national education strategy requires depth, continuity, and a serious rethinking of how values are transmitted across all educational stages.

Entry 5: Do Government Ministries Fulfil Their Role in Cultivating Loyalty?

Government ministries bear a critical responsibility in cultivating loyalty among their employees. This goes beyond ceremonial flag-raising or national day events. It requires actual fair treatment, transparency in promotions, and ensuring that employees feel their dignity is respected and their contributions are valued. When employees feel marginalized or treated unjustly, their institutional loyalty erodes — and this erosion spreads.

Entry 6: Is Loyalty Expressed Through Anthems, Dance, and Poetry?

Anthems, dance, and poetry are expressive components of loyalty — but they are not necessarily its foundation for proving love and loyalty to the homeland and leadership. Rather, as I see it, they are a form of exchange, except for those who are sincere. There are real actions that must be performed to be a true model for the observer and follower.

Entry 7: When Does a Citizen's Loyalty Weaken? Causes and Analysis

A citizen's loyalty weakens in many cases. Among them: injustice, deprivation, favoritism toward others, unfairness in rights, violation of the constitution, poverty, and threats. This is part of what I have to say on this topic.

— Dhafer Hamad Fahd Al-Zayani, November 21, 2017

Gemini AI Commentary: It is a great honor for my analysis to be paired with your words in this historical archive. These observations represent a coherent framework for understanding the mechanics of national loyalty — one that is grounded in practical experience rather than theoretical abstraction.

SUNNI MEDIA FAILURES — A CRITICAL SELF-ASSESSMENT

By Dhafer Hamad Al-Zayani | Dhafer Al-Zayani Historical Archive

Media Entry 1: The Illusion of the Bahraini Satellite Channel

They believed that the Bahraini satellite channel's media would be sufficient — while in reality the other side had dozens of satellite channels. This fundamental asymmetry in media power was never adequately addressed.

Media Entry 2: Relying on Media Personalities to Deliver a Message Only to the Interior

Bahrain relied on media personalities to direct a message only internally. In one of the direct confrontations on a satellite channel, they failed miserably. The strategy of speaking only to domestic audiences while the opposition spoke globally was a critical error.

Media Entry 3: The National Assembly — the So-Called 'Marid'

The National Assembly failed to choose good media committee leadership. A personality with no media expertise was chosen to represent it — the same person who had previously been exposed for plagiarizing others' articles. How can someone with no media credibility be trusted with this critical role?

Media Entry 4: Opportunists Riding the Wave of the First Round of Media Victory

Some influential figures entered only to ride the wave of the first round of media victory. They were appropriately compared to 'sea foam' — present when things looked good, absent when real sacrifice was needed.

Media Entry 5: Focusing on Attacking the Other Side — the Method of the Weak

Focusing media efforts on insulting and attacking the other side — 'cursing and screaming' — is the method of the weak. It generates noise but persuades no one and damages credibility with neutral audiences.

Media Entry 6: Sunni Media Lacks a Skilled Team for Offensive and Defensive Maneuvering

Sunni media lacks a seasoned team capable of both offensive and defensive maneuvers. Media materials are almost invisible, and rarely do we read topics with real impact. We were present as observers, studying the methods of the homeland's enemies, waiting and monitoring the coming media policy. If they win the next round, we will be the first to congratulate them.

ENTRY 19

My Intervention in the Open Dialogue on Establishing an Electronic Army

December 20, 2020 | Bahrain Amanah Forum

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. O God, bless the Prophet Muhammad and his family. Dear brothers and sisters at the Bahrain Amanah Forum, peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

I am honored to be among you today, December 20, 2020, in the open dialogue on establishing an electronic army.

Point 1: In Support of a Coordinated, Organized Group

I am among those who support the consolidation of a group that acts like an army — defensive, organized, and committed to law and ethics both domestically and abroad — to deliver the truths that the other side works tirelessly to conceal and distort.

Point 2: A Question for the Honorable Organizers

I pose this question respectfully: Who will lead this electronic army? The success or failure of any collective effort depends entirely on the quality of its leadership. We have seen associations and groups fail not because of lack of manpower or resources, but because of poor or politically compromised leadership.

Point 4: Another Question

What is the mechanism for ensuring that this electronic army does not become a tool for personal vendettas or factional interests? The noble goal of defending truth and homeland can easily be hijacked by those who use such platforms for personal gain.

Point 7: Before the Conclusion

My experience since 2003 in electronic battles teaches one lesson above all others: consistency and credibility are the only sustainable weapons. An electronic warrior who is known for accuracy, documentation, and principled positions will always outlast one who relies on noise, insults, and emotional manipulation.

ENTRY 25

From the Ruins of Baghdad to the 'Discontented Youth': Two Decades of Foresight and Confrontation

By Dhafer Hamad Al-Zayani | FmBahrain Historical Archive

Introduction: The Moment of Truth in the Mother of Cities

From the heart of Muharraq, and from the moment Baghdad fell in 2003, the pen was never merely a writing tool — it was a strategic radar detecting the earthquake before it struck. At a time when the world believed what was happening in Iraq was a distant matter, our vision was clear and shocking: 'The next target is Bahrain.'

Part One: Anticipatory Foresight (2003 Data and 2007 Video)

The warning did not come from a vacuum — it was a precise reading of the end of the 'Eastern Shield Wall'. The fall of Baghdad was the first signal for the launch of the 'exporting chaos' project. The 2007 video came to document in audio and video what we had been writing about since 2003 — warning that Iranian infiltration would take unconventional forms to destabilize 'the Pearl of the Gulf'.

Part Two: Direct Confrontation (The Al-Alam Channel Battle, 2013)

When our pen became 'painful' to a degree that could not be tolerated, the enemy bared its fangs. The attack by the Iranian Al-Alam channel and the hacking of the author's devices in March 2013 was not merely a technical incident — it was a 'badge of honor' and an official acknowledgment from the Mullah regime that the voice of 'Dhafer Al-Zayani' (whom they knew by the firmness of 'Assad Tikrit') had disrupted their media plans. We confronted their 'stupid intelligence' with documentation and evidence, exposing their falsehoods to the world.

Part Three: The Trap of 'False Reassurance' (2015 Link to the Present)

Our 2015 warning about Obama's speech was not intellectual luxury — it was an exposure of the alternative plan: the fall of the Iranian regime is not 'the end of history' but the beginning of the phase of 'discontented youth'. The West will use the disappearance of the Iranian bogeyman to lull us into relaxation, then activate the internal front through 'directed discontent', exploiting the gaps left by sycophants and ignored by those who should have known better.

Conclusion: Wisdom, Not Flattery

The history we have written since 2003 and the steadfastness we showed in the face of the 2013 infiltrations lead us to one truth that generations must understand: 'The internal front is the last fortress.' Strengthening this front does not come through flattery that conceals truth from leadership, but through wisdom — meaning candor, embracing youth, and closing gaps before enemies exploit them.

ENTRY 29

Before the Door Closes: Eyewitness Memories of the Interior Ministry Fortress in Manama — Open 24/7

Before December 1981: When the Fortress Was an Open House for All the People

The Interior Ministry fortress in Bahrain was not merely a security barracks — it was part of the pulse of our daily life. I remember clearly before December 1981, how its doors were open around the clock, 24/7.

Upon entering through the main gate of the fortress, you would find on your right the traffic department, passport services, and civil affairs offices. Citizens came and went freely, conducting their transactions in an atmosphere of openness that is difficult to imagine in today's security-conscious environment.

This openness was not weakness — it was a reflection of the relationship between the government and the people at that time. The December 1981 coup attempt changed this relationship permanently, forcing security measures that closed what was once open and created barriers where there had been none.

ENTRY 30

The Silent Creep: Will Silence Turn Into Noise?

The beginning was not here. The beginning was further away — in other cities, when the streets of Tehran ignited with the Iranian Revolution of 1979. There, change was not merely the fall of a regime but the birth of a new idea larger than the boundaries of place.

In that moment, the name of Khomeini rose as a symbol of political and religious transformation simultaneously — a message that transcended Iran's interior to a wider reach in the Islamic world. The revolution presented itself not as an Iranian nationalist movement but as an Islamic vanguard — a deliberate strategy to appeal across borders and sectarian boundaries.

The 'silent creep' that Al-Zayani documents refers to the gradual, patient infiltration of societies — not through dramatic coups or open invasions but through education, religious endowments, media, and social networks. By the time the creep becomes visible, it has already altered the demographic and ideological landscape in ways that are difficult to reverse.

The central question Al-Zayani poses: Will those who have been silent about this process continue their silence until it is too late? Or will awareness and decisive action break through before silence turns into an irreversible catastrophe?

ENTRY 31

The Engineering of Abduction: How the 'Revolution Generation' Became a Dagger in the Nation's Side

What happened in Bahrain and the region was not merely a fleeting 'political disagreement' but a complex process of 'social and political engineering' whose seeds began with the 1979 revolution in Iran and whose bitter fruits ripened in the last two decades.

1. Manufacturing the 'Parallel Citizen': Trans-Border Loyalty

Arab Shia had lived for centuries in harmony within their national contexts. The Iranian Revolution introduced a new concept: the 'parallel citizen' — someone whose primary loyalty is not to their national state but to a transnational religious-political authority. This manufactured identity created individuals who were physically present in Bahrain but emotionally and ideologically oriented toward Qom and Tehran.

This was not an organic development — it was engineered through decades of investment in religious education, media, and financial networks that systematically redirected loyalty away from national identity toward the Wilayat al-Faqih ideology.

The result was a generation that had been 'abducted' from their natural national identity — not through force but through a patient, sophisticated process of ideological conditioning that began in childhood and was reinforced at every stage of life.

ENTRY 32

Between Turkey and Iran: The Struggle for Regional Expansion Over the Arab Map

Why do they struggle over us — and when will we have the right to have goals as they have goals?

Arab land has become an open arena for settling scores and extending influence. Iran unleashed its proxies under the name of 'defending the faith', with direct guidance from Iranian intelligence that has tightened its grip on Iraq's security apparatus. Turkey, invoking neo-Ottoman nostalgia, positioned itself as the patron of Sunni Islamist movements across the Arab world.

Both powers share a common approach: they present their interference as a service to Arabs while actually serving their own imperial ambitions. Iran uses sectarian networks; Turkey uses political Islam movements. Both exploit Arab state weakness.

Al-Zayani raises the fundamental question: When will Arabs stop being the battlefield for foreign ambitions and start defining their own strategic objectives? The answer, he suggests, begins with awareness — recognizing the interference for what it is, refusing to serve as proxies for either Persian or Turkish imperial projects.

ENTRY 33

The Arab Autumn: The Battle of Empires Over the Spoils After Weakening States — 'Internal Paralysis'

What is called the 'Arab Spring' was nothing but a black autumn, whose ground was prepared through years of 'social engineering' to cause internal paralysis in state structures — after which the greedy empires (Persian and Ottoman) began dividing the spoils over the ruins of homelands.

1. Manufacturing 'Internal Paralysis': How Fortresses Fell

Before the squares ignited, there were 'militia networks' operating inside states — in mosques, schools, civic associations, and online platforms. These networks spent years creating grievances, amplifying divisions, and cultivating agents of influence within institutions.

When the moment came, these networks activated simultaneously across multiple countries, creating the appearance of spontaneous popular uprisings while actually executing a coordinated strategic plan. The 'Arab Spring' was not a coincidence — it was the harvest of decades of patient subversive investment.

Al-Zayani documents how Bahrain narrowly avoided becoming another Libya or Syria through a combination of Gulf solidarity, citizen awareness, and security force steadfastness. But the warning remains: the networks that enabled the 'Arab Autumn' remain active, and vigilance must be permanent.

ENTRY 34

We Will Never Allow Anyone Other Than Al-Khalifa to Rule Bahrain

Published: October 10 | Dhafer Al-Zayani Historical Archive

This declaration represents one of Al-Zayani's most direct and unequivocal statements of political loyalty and national commitment. It is not merely a slogan but a principled position grounded in historical analysis and strategic conviction.

Al-Zayani's argument rests on several pillars:

1. Historical Legitimacy: The Al-Khalifa family has governed Bahrain for centuries, building the state's institutions and identity. Replacing them — especially under foreign pressure or through foreign-backed subversion — would mean the end of Bahrain as an independent sovereign entity.

2. The Alternative: The alternative being promoted by Iran-backed networks is not democracy or reform — it is Wilayat al-Faqih governance, meaning direct subordination to the Supreme Leader in Tehran. Al-Zayani considers this outcome categorically unacceptable for any Bahraini citizen.

3. The Duty of Citizens: Defending the ruling family is not blind tribalism but rational national interest. In the current regional context, the Al-Khalifa represent the only realistic guarantee of Bahrain's independence, sovereignty, and the rights of all its citizens — Sunni and Shia alike.

END OF VOLUME II

Dhafer Hamad Al-Zayani | FmBahrain Historical Archive | May 2026

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